The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,783—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 15	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy ..... As. 4.
Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. (Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Sims I Sales, Business Cards Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-3

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

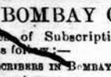
Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypoore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 30th March, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

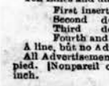
S.S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on SATURDAY, 3rd April, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 8th April, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Java, connects at Delagoa Bay with Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Line of Steamers to Natal and the Cape.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th March 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

'PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Joint Acting Agents, Rubattino & N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—
TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
S.S. COLUMBIA	2,980	370	Wm. Young	7th April.
S.S. MACEDONIA	2272	485	J. Laird	20th April.
S.S. ITALIA	2291	424	A. Linguister	5th May.
S.S. ALEXANDRIA	1629	424	A. Linguister	15th do.
S.S. INDIA	2229	560	Geo. H. Read	29th do.
S.S. TRINACRIA	3000	560	J. L. White	12th June
S.S. BRITANNIA	3000	560	R. Hutchison	26th do.

N.B.—The Alexandria will sail for Marseilles, Genoa, and Naples.
These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accomodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„ „	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

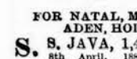
For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place

MR. DAVID McIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	nom.	
S.S. SICILY	Green	1675	220	on 27th April.
S.S. THESSALY	F. Harbord	1926	200	on 5th June.

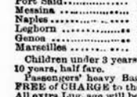
FARE, all Saloon Rs. 400.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd March 1880.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, will be despatched for the above ports on 24th April, 1880.

For Freight, Passage, etc., apply to
J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Season[illegible], Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 23, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above ports:—

Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	
WISTOW HALL ..... T. Collin	2,709	400	about April 7th.
BRANKSOME HALL .. R. Collin	2,100	300	„ May 5th.
TRENTHAM HALL .. J.C. Shaw	2,100	300	„ June 3rd.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
„ TO LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500.
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

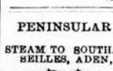
STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.	Captains.	1880.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2589	460	A. H. Johnson	13th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	24th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	15th do.
SUMATRA	2468	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 29th March 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.
PE-HAWUR	3300	600	——	23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	7th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 29th March 1880. Superintendent.

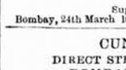
STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
THIBET	2593	400	E. Ashdown	9th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	23rd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th March 1880. Superintendent.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,253 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S" LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 3rd April.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers.
Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
„ TO LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500.
For other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
„ LIVERPOOL ..... „ 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S.S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st Apl.
S.S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2200	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

S. S. ERLKING, FOR HAVRE AND LONDON

WILL SAIL on THURSDAY MORNING positively.
She has a few vacant berths.
FARE..... Rs. 400.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th March 1880. Agents.

THE "ITALIA" (IN GENOA) MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE "HELVETIA" IN ST. GALL (SWITZERLAND).
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON account of the DEMISE of CHEVALIER CHARLES GRONDONA, the undersigned has been APPOINTED by telegraph orders from the Head Office at Genoa, dated the 25th instant, ACTING AGENT of the above Companies, until further notice.

DARASHAW SORABJEE.
Bombay, 26th March 1880.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
FIRE AND MARINE.
ESTABLISHED 1878. CAPITAL £2,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—WELLINGTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on almost every description of property on favourable terms.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 22nd March 1880.

TO CHEMISTS AND MERCHANTS.

AN ENGLISHMAN, aged 30, Pharmaceutical Chemists by examination England and Australia, seeks a MANAGERSHIP with view to partnership in a good concern, is possessed of Capital and would not object to establish a branch. Address PHARMACIEN, care of James, Madden and Co., Bombay.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

MESSRS. THACKER & Co., as Agents for the Patentee, were the first to introduce this now celebrated Filter into India some years ago; since then large numbers have been sold and have given universal satisfaction.

Prices—To hold 1 gallon ..... Rs. 16
Ditto 2 gallons ..... „ 24
Ditto 3 „ ..... „ 32
Ditto 4 „ ..... „ 42

THACKER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

COOLING AND REGULATING THE TEMPERATURE AND DRYNESS OF AIR.

PARTICULARS of the BELL-COLEMAN PATENT REFRIGERATOR ENGINE for COOLING and REGULATING the TEMPERATURE and DRYNESS of AIR in Holds, Saloons and Cabins of Ships and in Railway Vehicles, Hotels, Theatres, Halls, Factories, Hospitals, Slaughter Houses and Dwellings can be had from Messrs. BURN and Co., 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, who have been appointed Sole Agents for India.

The Engine is now being successfully used for the export of fresh meat from Australia and America to England.

Estimates for Machinery capable of supplying from 500 to 5,000 cubic feet of cold air per minute prepared from specifications which vary according to the style of building.

7, Hasting Street, Calcutta, 25th March 1880.

NAGPUR AND CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE NAGPUR and CHHATTISGARH STATE RAILWAY, from NAGPUR to TUMSAR, will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC only, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th April, 1880.

Stations have been provided at Tumsar and Kamptee, and Goods will be booked locally between Nagpur, Kamptee and Tumsar.

Arrangements will be made with the G. I. P. Railway Company for the interchange of Traffic at Nagpore, also for through booking to and from stations on the G. I. P. Railway and other foreign lines.

Rate Lists will shortly be issued, and any information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. Y. DAVIDSON,
Acting Manager, Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway, Central Provinces.
Nagpur, 20th March, 1880.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COPPERSMITH ROW, POYDHOWNEE.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd April 1880, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of mortgagees, and on account and risk of mortgagor, Cassi-ay Tooljar m.

All that piece of fazendary land, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house of two apartments, situate on the south side of Coppersmith Row, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and Town of Bombay, admeasuring about 70 feet in length, and 23 feet in breadth and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 101, and bounded on the East by the house of Cruttuck Bandjee, on the west by a private passage, on the north by Coppersmith Row, and on the south by the house of Bhatia Nathu Macoond.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort:—

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th March 1880.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 1st April, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey dhooties.
3 „ grey shirtings.
3 cases coloured prints.
1 do. fresh hams in canvas.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 30th March, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR .....Mr. C. S. Nazir.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30th.
The performance will be for the BENEFIT OF
MR. CHAS. CARTWRIGHT.

NOTICE.

Mr. NAZIR has the pleasure to announce the engagement of the Tenor Vocalist, Mr. Frederick Ferrari, who will make his first appearance in Bombay this evening.

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
The Successful Comedy in 3 Acts,
"NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES."
BY TOM TAYLOR AND AUGUSTUS W. DUBOURG,

Marmaduke Vavasour, Esq. (of Cleve Abbey)	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Samuel Brown (a Liverpool Merchant)	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Bertie Fitz-urse	Miss Edith Wilson.
Mr. Secker (a Lawyer)	Mr. A. J. Levey.
Mr. Bunter (a self-made Man)	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Berthold Blazenbaig (a German Mining Agent and Financier)	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Lady Matilda Vavasour	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Lillian Vavasour	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Mrs. Bunter	Miss Minnie Hampden.
Fanny Bunter	Miss Madge Antoinette.

Between the Plays Mr. Ferrari will sing "Tito Mattei's" Romance "Non e Ver"
CONCLUDING WITH THE POPULAR COMIC OPERETTA,
"THE BLIND BEGGARS."
Written by H. B. Farnie and Composed by Offenbach.

Mr. Zacuriah Morgan	Artful	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Mr. Buffles	Mendicants	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Solo	"The Soft Trombone"	Mr. J. S. Hewitt
Duo	"Off to Battersea"	Messrs Tapping & Hewitt
Serenade	"Scrumptious Marry"	Messrs Tapping & Hewitt

ON WEDNESDAY.
"A WONDERFUL WOMAN"
AND
"THE WATERMAN."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Pit	„ 2
Back Seats	„ 1

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p.m.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR... „ A. J. LEVEY.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—Application has been made to this Company by Mr. NURSEEDASS JEETRAM for the issue of a NEW SHARE CERTIFICATE of Share No. 525, of which he is the Registered Shareholder, on the ground that the original Share Certificate has been lost. Notice is hereby given, that such new Share Certificate will be issued to the applicant unless this Company has notice of some legal claim to the said share WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from this date.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી મદ્રાશ યુનાઇટેડ હપાવીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th April, 1880, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st. To pass and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1879.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધી મુલજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 31st March to 15th April 1880, both days inclusive.

NEVER FAILING, PULMONIC BALM.—A never failing Remedy for Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., is a mild and safe Preparation of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Per Bottle As 8 and Re 1.

MADON'S COD LIVER OIL EMULSION with Lacto Phosphate of Lime, possessing the combined properties of Cod-liver Oil and Lacto Phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for Wasting Diseases, *is palatable to taste, and perfectly free from the disagreeable smell* of the Cod-liver Oil. Delicate Patients and Children take it without the least repugnance. Per Bottle Re. 1.

PARISIAN HAIR DOUCHE.—A nourishing and refreshing preparation, is recommended when the hair is becoming weak from illness, Relaxation of the skin, and the bad effects of the climate. It imparts a cooling sensation to the head, promising a luxuriant growth of the hair. Per Bottle Re. 1-8.
B. S. MADON & Co., Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, SICK ROOM REQUISITES.

GUARANTEED GENUINE, and made in strict accordance with the PHARMACOPŒA.

All Orders attended to promptly, and executed upon the best terms.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is kept open day and night, under qualified European assistante, where Medicines from Doctors' Prescriptions and Family Recipes are dispensed with genuine articles at MODERATE PRICES.

Wholesale and General Price List sent free by Post on application.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA.
THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS extraordinary Medicine has a singular influence upon the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in any standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, colds, scrofula, gout, dropsy and wasting of flesh. And is greatly assisted by the Sarsaparilla Pills.

CAUTION.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine. In bottles, of all Chemists, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 13d, Fleet St., E.C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA PILLS

are the most popular Medicine known for all bilious affections, liver, stomach complaints, and indigestion. Most efficacious in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists.

CHIEF DEPOT—131, FLEET STREET, E.C.
AGENTS.—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. and SMITH, SANISTREET & Co.; Bombay and Poona, TREACHER & Co.; Bangalore, O'HARA & Co.; Lahore, GILLON & Co.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

SIR PIERRE LOUIS NAPOLEON CAVAGNARI, C.S.I., AND K.C.B., DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XVIII. of 1866 of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of INDIA, entitled "THE TRUSTEES' AND MORTGAGEES' POWERS ACT 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, C.S.I. and K.C.B., late Political Resident at Cabul in Afganistan, deceased, who was killed at Kabul aforesaid on or about the third day of September 1879, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits throughout British India (with his last Will and Testament annexed) were granted on the 19th day of March, instant, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, a partner in the firm of Messrs. King, King & Co., of Bombay, are required on or before TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1880, to send to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. King, King & Co., in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to Lady Mercy Emma Cavagnari, widow and sole executrix named in the Will of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Administrator, shall then have notice all persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of March 1880.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case .....Cash Rs. 22-8.

☞ SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

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HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

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TRAVELLERS
to all parts of the World supplied with every requisite of the best quality at greatly reduced prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 22, 25	0
Sleeping Do.	Rs. 5-12 to 15	14
Overcoats, Warm	„ 85	0
Ulsters, Warm	„ 47	0
Cardigan Jackets	„ 7	14
Pyjamas	each 2	8
Rugs, Long, Whitney	„ 14	0
Mauds, Scotch	„ 22	0
Shirts { Best Flannel	each 7	14
Shirts { Oxford Cloth	„ 5	4
Shirts { White or French	„ 4	0
Dressing Gowns	„ 8	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs	doz. 4	6
Lounge Caps	each 1	12
Felt Hats, Tweed Shapes	„ 7	0
Tweed Hats	„ 4	0
Gauze Merino Bandages	„ 0	8
Hat Guards	each 0	6
Sun Umbrellas	„ 6	2
Air Pillows and Cushions	„ 6	2
Linen Collars, the Best	„ 5	12
Hat Cases	„ 8	12
Cotton Socks	„ 7	12
Warm Merino Socks	doz. 13	2
Scotch Lambswool	„ 18	12
Warm Undervests	each 3	4
Warm Drawers	„ 5	4

	Rs.	a.
Warm Mufflers	„ 1	0
Warm Gloves	„ 1	10
Warm Mitts	„ 1	8
Scarfs for Pin	„ 1	14
Linen Faced Collars	„ 0	10
„ „ Cuffs	„ 1	2
„ „ Fronts	„ 0	14
Overland Chairs	„ 8	6
Rug Straps	„ 2	0
Cloth Brushes	„ 2	2
Nail Brushes	„ 0	8
Tooth Brushes	„ 0	6
Silk Umbrellas	„ 10	0
Cabin Travelling Baths	„ 35	0
Braces	„ 1	6
Fitted Hide Dressing Bags	„ 57	0
Slippers	from 3	8
Leather Purses	„ 2	0
„ Wallets	„ 5	8
Bank Note Case	„ 2	10
Money Belts	„ 4	4
Sovereign Boxes	„ 2	10

	Rs.	a.
Courier Bags	„ 1	0
Carpet Bags	„ 7	14
Hide Hand Bags	„ 11	0
Bags for Soiled Linen	„ 4	12
Best Overland Trunks	„ 21	0
Railway Portmanteaus	„ 14	0
Cash Sponges	„ 3	0
Sponge Bags	„ 1	8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	„ 9	4
Marine Soap	„ 0	6
Soap Boxes	„ 1	8
Tooth Powder	„ 1	0
Eau de Cologne	„ 0	14
Air Tight Cases	„ 20	0
Solid Leather Rivited Trunks	„ 70	0
Canvas Shoes	„ 5	12

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THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE,
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THE FAVOURITE PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION, 1879, AWARDED TO
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GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF BOMBAY (published under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G. C. S. I., Governor of Bombay). This Panorama can be had either for framing or in folding albums.
Views of the most important edifices in Bombay.
Also from the COLLECTION OF THE LATE MAJOR GILL, a series of most interesting Scenories in Khandeish, West Berar, Ajunta, Caves of Ellora, &c., &c.

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WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
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RAILWAY WATCHES.

THESE excellent time-keepers, unsurpassed in solidity of construction, and whose reputation is now established throughout India, are always in stock in the same quality and sizes:

1. The Nickel Silver Railway Watch..... Rs. 40
2. The Nickel Silver Railway Watch, extra large size..... „ 60
3. The Pure Silver Railway Watch..... „ 60
4. The Pure Silver Railway Watch, keyless ..... „ 70

No trouble and expense is spared in our Manufactory to conserve to these watches their well-deserved popularity.

CAMPAIGN LEVER KEYLESS WATCHES

In plain nickel silver cases. A really cheap but good watch, calculated only to give correct time, and to be strong and durable. The movement is built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has only been spared there where the quality of the watch would not suffer, such as in the metal of the case, and by omitting unnecessary ornamentation. Therefore its cheapness and therefore its success. Its usefulness as a Campaign watch is fully recognised through the continuous numerous orders we receive from every quarter from the Army in the Field. The Watches are in stock as follows:

In German Silver open crystal face case ..... Rs. 25
In German Silver hunting case..... „ 30
In German Silver half hunting case ..... „ 35
In German Silver hunting case, extra large strong ..... „ 32

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1880.

MARKET closed for Easter holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A. H. LLOYD Co's S. s, VORWAERTS, 1,817 tons, Captain G. Marussig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo, and three passengers.

THE BARQUE OPHIR, 847 tons, Captains H. R. Miles, which arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Mauritius brought a cargo, of 12,151 bags sugar, and 206 cocoanuts.

THE STEAMER LORD DERBY, 1,132 tons, Captain George Foster, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, with a cargo of 2,124 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE S. s. SWALEDALE, 1,027 tons, Captain Van Deurs, arrived in harbour on the 27thinst. from Shields (19th Feb.), with a cargo of 1,611 tons and 4 cwts coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs King, King and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. JAVA, 943 tons, Captain N. Macaulay, which arrived in harbour on the 28th inst. from Delegoa Bay, brought a general cargo, and the following passengers. Captain and Mrs. C. E. Shephard, Mr. H. F. Lord, Revd. H. D. Shephard. Mr. A. Smith Mr. A. de Corred, Mr. and Mrs. A. A., Azevedo-Seitos, Mr. Stogg, one native gentleman, and 51 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'S s.s. DECCAN, 2,156 tons, Captain W. B. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Australia with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Venice.—Mr. H. S. Young, Mr. E. Young, and Miss Young. From Sydney to Southampton.—Mr. Crossman. From Melbourne to Venice.—The Lord Bishop and Mrs. Bromby, Mr. Dean Bromby, and Mr. Masses Bromby. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. C. Perring, and Mr. E. M. Hill. From Gleney to Southampton.—Revd. Lembert. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mrs. Thomson. From Galle to Bombay.—Mr. E. Pereira. From Calcutta to Bombay.—Mr. F. Lang.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Swaledali (s)	Van Deurs ...	Shields, Feb 19.
	Lord Derby (s)	Foster	Newcastle, Feb 17.
	Vorwaerts (s).....	Marussig	Trieste, Mar 1.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Deccan, to Southampton.
Steamer Swaledale, to Liverpool.
Steamer Liddesdale, to Havre.
Steamer Tulbot, to China.

MADRAS.

Mar.	ARRIVALS.		
29	Rajpootana(s).....	.....	Rangoon, and N P.
	D. of Devonshire(s).	.....	London.
27	Sirdhana(s)	.....	Calcutta.
Mar.	DEPARTURES.		
29	Ellora (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—55 bales cotton, Coorsee Khetsee.
Batavia s—60 bales cotton, Coorsee Khetsee ; 40 bales wool, Heesaehund Monarjee ; 78 bales cotton waste, Takersee Jewraz.
G W Ward s—150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Eri King s—40 lbs tortoise shells, Rahimtoola Bunn.
Deccan s—2,404 packages coffee, 148 bags cocoalut indigus, 1 package tea, 100 bales sago, 1 package specier, 1,464 packages ginger, and 15 packages pepper, P and O Co.

FROM VENICE.

Dido s—450 bales cotton, Francesco Turati ; 260 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FROM HAVRE.

Liddesdale s—200 bales cotton, Remington and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

J W Wells—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 417 cwts myrabolams, Dadabhai Mowjee ; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Batavia s—100 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee ; 800 bales cotton, Teal, Cassels and Co ; 100 cwts cot yarn, Nanjee Khuttow ; 85 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass.
Wistow Hall s—120 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee ; 260 bales cotton, John Marshall and Co ; 74 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee.
Teheran s—12 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.
J B Brown,—79 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondurjee.

FOR LONDON.

Eri King s—15 bales skins, Rasoolbhoy Rahimtoola.

FOR VENICE.

Dido s—300 cwts castor seed, Sigg Sulzer and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Kunkler, Stinger and Co.
Teheran s—200 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Teheran s—150 bales cotton, P and O S N Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s—130 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran s—60 bags coffee and 45 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Eri King—65 cwts ghee, 7½ cwts gambier, 9½ cwts china roots, 5 cwts gallingall, 12 cwts chirmeeteed, 5 cwts nessotur, 18½ cwts sandalwood, and 11 cwts galls, E L Moolchund.

FOR NEW YORK.

Batavia s—32 bales hides, Eduljee Hajee Abdoola and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Eri King s—150 packages coccanuts, E L Moolchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

(GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th March 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·786
Temperature of the Air	85·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	71·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·650
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 8)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.).....	90·0
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·7
General Direction of Wind* ...NNW,N, NNE, N, NW, NNW.	
Govenent Cr wind in 24 hours*	310.

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 26.

Sanderson, Surg Major, on leave, from Secundrabad.
MARCH 27.
Robson, Captain, R A, from leave, from Matheran.
White, Lieut, 18th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Dera Ghazi Khan.
Stopford, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Quetta.
Jones, Surg Major, on duty, from Calcutta.
Croagh, Col, 19th Bombay N I, on leave, from Kurrachee.
MARCH 28.
Shephard, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
MARCH 29.
Davis, Major, 5th Bengal N I, on leave, from Thull.
Utterson, Lieut Col, 15th Bombay N I, on leave, from Ahmedabad
Rose, Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from Simla.
Thorold, Surg Major, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 26.

Robson, Captain, R A, on leave, to Mhow
MARCH 29.
Ferguson, Surg Major, on leave, to Matheran

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 30.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
Judge's Summons for Argument.

470 and 411-68—Craigie, L and O—Hurrivulubdass Culliandass vs. Ootumchund Maneckchund—Rimington, H, C and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

471-79—Ardeshir and H—The Colaba S and W Co—vs Khusal Huridass and others—Shapoorjee and T and M and G and A and B.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Syed Hisamoodin Sahib Rupai and others—H W Payne.

SHORT CAUSES.

110-80—Chalk and W—Dharsey Nanjee and others vs—Marwarce Goobchund Lalla—Macfarlane and G.

LONG CAUSES.

443-78—Nanu and H—For pauper—Sidasow Bhasker Joshy vs Dhakubai and others—Khhunderao M—Fart heard.

610-78—A F Turner—Shareefabeebee vs Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee Pochkhanawala and others—Tobin and R.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WEST.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

45-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Keshavram Hurryram Alias Hurrydhat.

127-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Luckmidass Mooreje—In person.

103-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Gunputrao Hallajee.

105-80—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Kessow Wagjee

LONG CAUSES.

[53-79—Ardeshir and H—Rustomjee Eduljee Croos vs Cursetjee Sorabjee Croos and others—Pestonjee K.

464-78—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Saboo Seedick and others vs C A Turner and others

636-77—A F Turner—Rajoo Rajoo vs Vishnu Ramchunder Ransday—Mooljee and B.

684-78—Khunderao M—Ardeshir Pestonjee Wadia vs Maneckjee Sorabjee Wadia and others—Pestonjee K.

701-78—Tyabjee and B—Premchund Jaitha vs Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy—Crawford and B.

619-79—M H Khan—Bachaba Balshett Sonar vs Govind Moreshet Sonar.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

72-80—Shapoorjee and T—Jamnadass Pitamber vs Ramabai and others—Chalk and W.

81-80—Rimington, H, C and B—Koorpal Khimjee and others vs Satpai Gunpuipai Dalall.

101-80—A F Turner—Sewjee Premjee vs Custoor Sungjee and others—M M Munshi.

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Cooverbai vs Thucker Roghay Dharsey.
In person—Thucker Govindjee Lalljee vs Ladjee—Thucker Girdhur Wagjee and others—Chalk and W.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Nanibai, widow of Muccoond Ramajee, deceased—Janardhon G—Anundrao Ballajee, vs Succoobai and Godaveribai—H W Payne—Fart heard.

LONG CAUSES.

451-79—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Madhowjee Munjee—Tyabjee and S.

97-75—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Valibai and others —Macfarlane and G.

379-79—Janardhan B—Ramchund Champalal vs Madhowjee Visram—Jefferson B and D.

669-79—In person [a pauper]—Rustomjee Eduljee vs Jamoodjee Pirosha and another—M H Khan.

712-79—Prescot and W—J Graham and others vs Cullian Govind—In person.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

THE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF CONTRIBUTING to the FUND for the COMMEMORATION of the PUBLIC SERVICES of H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE Baronet, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., are requested to PAY their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

The subscriptions will be duly acknowledged in the local papers as received.

CHARLES DOUGLAS,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th March 1880.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines,

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HUNTER—March 20th, at 20, Charleville Road, West Kensington, London, the wife of Captain J. Muir Hunter, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACQUOID—March 11th, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Col. R. K. Macquoid, Commanding 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BURN—March 29th, at Colaba, Robert Hamilton, the beloved child of John S. and E. Burn, aged 6 months and 16 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRADSTREET—March 21st at Bangalore, the wife of Major C R Bradstreet, 15th M N I, of a daughter.
NELL—March 18th, at Colombo, the wife of Louis Nell, Deputy Queen's Advocate, of a daughter.
PEARSE—March 20th, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel George Godfrey Pearse, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
SHAW—March 19th, at Cocanada, the wife of J. Edward Shaw, Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1880.

THE Emperor of Germany seems to be doing all that words can do to secure the peace of Europe. According to information received at Paris from Berlin, he was feverishly anxious at a dinner given at the French Embassy to express how earnestly he and his great Chancellor desire friendly relations with France. "The Chancellor like myself"—he is reported to have said in a loud voice, so that all those at table could hear him—"desires peace, and nothing but peace—above all with France. I greatly approve Prince Hohenlohe for having unremittingly laboured for peace in Paris, and as he never for an instant doubted the pacific intentions of the French Government there is no cause for anxiety touching the continuance of our good relations." The same earnest cultivation of friendly relations is seen on the other side of the German Empire in the letter of congratulation sent to the Czar which bears Bismarck's signature in addition to his own, and seems to betoken deep sympathy. And, again, at his birthday banquet, on the 22nd of March, he took the opportunity of proposing the toast of the Czar and expressing his firm confidence in the continuation of peaceful relations between Russia and Germany. But verbal expressions of a desire for peace are too often symptoms of coming war, and cannot be considered very important elements in the political situation. It is more pertinent to see how many possible grounds for disagreement are ready to furnish occasions for war. All of the Great Powers on the Continent have some coveted provinces close at hand which they would like to enclose within their borders, and might, they think, fall to their share in the redistribution which would follow a general European war. France will never rest content till she has made an effort to recover Alsace and Lorraine. Italy would gladly extend her dominion so as to include Savoy, or the Trentino, or Trieste, or Malta. Having followed the race principle so far in the unification of Italy, she would gladly take the opportunity of a European war and follow the councils of the Irredenta party. Austria and Russia are both aspirants for the inheritance of the Turk. Germany is credited with the ambitious desire of forming a colonial empire, and of gaining possession of the sea-board of Holland as an essential means to the accomplishment of that design. Harassed as she is by the fear of a combined attack from East and West, she has secured the alliance of Austria to enable her to support such a formidable combination. But Austria as an ally has earned the reputation of a broken reed, and it would not be very surprising if German statesman changed the policy that they have entered upon the last few months, and chose rather to trust to one United Germany than to a doubtful alliance of two Germanics. There are about thirteen million Germans who do not belong to the North German Empire, the willing adhesion of whom would make Germany far the strongest of the Great Powers. Such a policy was inaugurated at the Berlin Congress when Austria was permitted to occupy Bosnia and so increase the Slavonic element in her composite population to the disadvantage of the German element which now forms less than a quarter of the whole population. As time goes on, and the Slavonian Austrians begin to realise the strength of their numbers, the Germans will be left more and more out in the cold, and will naturally turn their eyes northward to the pure German Empire ready to receive them. If such a state of affairs should be brought about, the balance of power which is now fairly adjusted would be broken down, and an enlarged united Germany in the centre of Europe would even more than in the last ten years dictate terms to the surrounding nations. At present the three great Continental Powers are so nearly equal in strength that it would be rash to decide which of them is the first in fighting power. Russia has the most numerous army and the largest population to supply it from ; Germany has the greatest prestige and is credited with the most perfect military organization ; while France, in addition to an army equal or superior in number to the German, has a fleet but little inferior to our own. In spite of their immense armaments we have lately seen the strange spectacle of French and German newspapers emulating each other in the depreciation of the warlike power of their respective countries, and loudly proclaiming their desire for peace and aversion to war. They adopt the sentiments of the first line of the Jingo song but reject the sequel. They do not want to fight, according to the declaration of their inspired organs, but if they are compelled to fight neither France nor Germany feels confident of possessing sufficient men and ships for the encounter. So Germany has thought it necessary to add additional regiments to the immense army which she judges to be too small, and France will feel bound to follow the ruinous example, and Switzerland must strengthen her fortifications that she may not be forced to become a battle field, and Italy must add to her army so as to be able to act promptly if any scraps of unredeemed Italy should be thrown in her way during the *melée*, and even distant America, removed from the scene of conflict by the broad Atlantic, is beginning to tremble for the security of her defenceless harbours. Such being the general state of affairs, it is no wonder that we hear rumours of alliances and counter-alliances, and stories of Germany determining to give France the choice of immediate war or immediate renunciation of the right to form a Russian alliance. But it hardly seems probable that the Germans would come to any such rash determination. The only motive for such action would be the consideration that Russia is now too severely racked by internal discord to think of war and conquest. Yet it does not seem to be certain that Russia will come out of the struggle with Nihilism stronger than she was before, and those who credit her with warlike intentions do so on the ground that the Russian statesmen would gladly overwhelm discontent by winning great military glory and escape financial ruin by successful war against a rich enemy. It is certainly Germany's best policy to wait. Her larger population must eventually give her the advantage over France without war in the long run, and enable her to pile up the larger army ; while with regard to Russia she may feel reasonably confident that the appearance of that country in the field against her could easily be neutralised by alliance with Russia's enemies and by stirring up insurrection in Poland and the discontented peoples near the Black Sea. A great European conflict may be imminent, but if it does take place Germany has a fair chance of emerging from it stronger than before, as she has succeeded in doing consistently at the end of the wars she has taken part in during the last twenty years. Germany has undoubtedly had enough of war and desires peace, and so do all the other nations of Europe. But as every nation has either some unsatisfied lust for territory itself, or is the object of such lust felt by some powerful neighbour, if war does break out it would not improbably extend its devastations from the Pyrenees to the Eastern boundaries of Europe, and even not stop its progress there but embroil all Asia as well. The twelve million armed men in Europe are not so much the cause as the symptom of danger. Men are not more ready to fight with pistols than with staves, but when people go about armed to the teeth it is a sign that there is good reason to anticipate attack. The only comfort in the whole dismal view is a selfish comfort derived from the fact that England, next to Spain, is the most likely of all European nations to keep out of the general turmoil, which good fortune she should use unselfishly for the benefit of the world by employing her reserve of strength in the interests of peace, whenever occasion offers.

WE have good reasons for believing that an early Government *Gazette* will announce the following very innocent-looking rules relative to the admission of candidates to Government service :—

"(1). Candidates who have passed the Matriculation shall have a preferential claim to vacant appointments over candidates who have merely passed the Public Service Examination (First Class), unless these last hold the 2nd year certificate for the Agricultural High School Class."

"(2). Candidates who have passed the F. A. Examination shall have a preferential claim for situations of Rs. 30 and upwards over candidates either in or out of the service who have merely matriculated."

"(3). At least one-half of all vacancies in departments other than the Revenue Department, of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem and upwards, shall be given to graduates, especially to graduates of distinction."

As innocent looking as they are, however, these rules will be found to be very wide reaching in their effects. They are a translation into matter of fact of the promises made by many governors that natives who have undergone a course of English education should be the better for it, being preferred over the comparatively illiterate in the distribution of patronage. The rules which we have lately criticised related exclusively to appointments in the Revenue Department, and we took exception to them as likely to operate with hardship in the case of public servants excellent in their own way and who had done the State long service, but were quite unable to pass the examinations in English which alone, according to the rules, gave them a chance of holding their over against the threatened flood of graduates. The rules now about to be issued embrace all departments other than the Revenue. So between the two the whole of the public service is now provided for. We are by no means disposed to deny that these rules for the encouragement of literary proficiency have their good points. The prescription of a minimum standard of instruction, in the absence of which candidates will not be promoted to certain classes of appointments, will have the effect of breaking up the family and caste cliques which have obtained such undesirable predominance in some offices. Brahmins have "their brothers and their cousins, and their aunts," as well as higher officials, and provide for them at the public expense with very little regard to their educational qualifications. And it goes without saying, or ought to do so, that the better instructed persons are when entering the public service, the better in the long run the public will be served. Our only objection to the recent rules is that they ignore the claims acquired by actual service, and reserve promotion as well as all new appointments for the omnivorous graduate. The supplementary rules which are now about to be issued are not so unjust in this respect, for they leave one appointment in every two to be disposed of in favour of claimants who need not necessarily belong to the illuminati. These rules are, we understand, based upon the recommendations of a committee appointed by Sir Richard Temple some time since, of which Mr. Kirkham is generally supposed to have been the most active spirit, and they no doubt, do credit to that educational officer's ingenuity and his zeal on behalf of his clients, the "educated natives." We only hope that in putting them in practice due consideration will be shown towards natives who, though in that sense of the word are not educated, have nevertheless done the State good service.

MILITARY JOTTINGS.

BY A SUBALTERN.

AFTER THOUGHTS are sometimes happy thoughts, sometimes not. It was certainly more scrupulous than politic of the Presbyterian divine who, after praying that all the lady of the Manor's desires might be gratified, paused in his prayer, and added somewhat doubtfully "provided, of course, that they be virtuous." Our Adjutant had an afterthought the other day, that pleased himself and me not a little. Some new pouches for the men's ammunition had been sent to the regiment to be reported on, and the Adjutant and I were told off into a committee to make the required report. When we had inspected them, I wrote out the following opinion at the Adjutant's dictation :—"The committee find after careful examination," he began, "that the pouches are too small to hold the ammunition ; in fact, that it is impossible to get the ammunition into the pouches." "Isn't that much the same thing ?" I asked, as I finished writing. "No, it isn't," he said, "of course not ; that'll do, no use making out a long rigmarole."

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"STAY a bit," he added, as I was closing the proceedings. "I'll tell you what will clinch the matter, and show them how useless the pouches are ; put this and when you've got the ammunition into the pouches, it's equally impossible to get it out again." When I had added this remark we signed our names with a sense of having performed a difficult duty exceptionally well. Our Adjutant is great on the subject of writing officials, and often says to me, "official phraseology is different from every other," and, indeed, though I have been but a short time in the service, I am rapidly coming to the same conclusion myself.

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I HAVE a grievance. I sent in my name as a volunteer for the front, but my application was returned with the curt remark that when volunteers were wanted they would be called for. Such is life ; some men want to fight and they won't let them. Some don't want to fight and are made to, and here is a true story in point. In 1805, a member of a most respectable firm in Liverpool was walking home from office one night, when he was seized by a press-gang, hurried on board a tender, and at once transferred to a line-of-battle ship, which was just setting sail to join Nelson. The Liverpool merchant, in spite of all his expostulations, was made to work and to fight, and the unfortunate man was killed at the battle of Trafalgar. When his friends heard the news, they put up a tablet in his honour, and inscribed on it :—"To the memory of——Esq., Landsman, killed fighting for his country, much against his will, in the glorious naval action off Trafalgar, A. D. Oct 21st 1805." The Indian equivalent to this story, would be the anecdote of the sepoy who was found at the Apollo Bunder in tears, and who, on being asked if he wasn't a volunteer, replied, "*Ha Sahib, main volunteer hun, lekin kooshi se nahin jata.*"

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WHAT a charming thing it must be to have the appointment of Examiner of Military Accounts ? To spend one's life in objecting to everyone's pay abstracts ; to fight for six months over a disputed item of one pice, over which item about five rupees worth of Government stamps and paper are expended to torture simple-minded commanding officers by subtle enquiries regarding grain compensation and sweetmeat money ; to sit in a pleasant office under a punkah and sign those wonderful objection statements, wherein the wily office Baboo displays at once his knowledge of arithmetic, and of the art of making much ado about nothing :—all these things make the appointment such a desirable one, that I certainly think I shall try for it.

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EITHER for that, or the post of Deputy Judge Advocate-General. Let us suppose ourselves in the office of this gentleman at noon, and we see him about to have an interview with his confidential clerk, when we may (pretty accurately) imagine the following dialogue to take place :—

Deputy J. A. G.—"What have you got there ?"

Conf. Clerk.—"The proceedings of the court-martial on Private Snooks, sir, recently held at Mhow."

D. J. A. G.—"Well, have you looked over them ? are they all right ?"

C. C.—"Well, sir, I have brought five pages of remarks for your signature. The court seems to have been conducted in a very loose manner. I find no less than sixteen "t's" are not crossed, and twelve "i's" are without dots. Efforts have evidently been made to scratch out a blot on page 15 of the proceedings, and the prisoner's general number is left out of the finding."

D. J. A. G. (much agitated)—"Good heavens ! then the court is illegal, eh ? and must be quashed, what ?"

C. C.—"No, sir, it does not quite necessitate that, according to Maisey : but I have put in a long additional remark, severely reprimanding the president and members, and calling attention to the rules for the guidance of courts-martial."

D. J. A. G.—"Oh very well—all right. Then I'll just sign, and go to tiffin, and as there's nothing to do this afternoon, I shan't come back to office after tiffin." *Signs, and exit.*

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I HAVE alluded once before to the great wealth of official literature in the Bombay Army, and I ventured to say a few words expressive of my admiration for that Eastern classic, that prose Epic, that storehouse of wit and jest, that master piece of some official master-mind,—how shall I describe it ?—the Bombay Army Regulations. But I only allude to this Gulistan of orders *en-passant*. What I want to mention is a wonderful form I have to fill up before I can apply for any of those appointments that seem so dazzling to my youthful gaze. My friend the Adjutant lent me the form, and I see that before I can be made Pay Examiner (let us suppose) I must give the military authorities the fullest information on the following points :—(1) my age and where I was born ; (2) my wife's maiden name ; (3) to what Church we belong ; (4) how many legitimate children I have, with their names and dates of birth ; (5) whether my wife is still alive. When I had fully mastered this wonderful mass of information wanted, I said to our Adjutant, "I can improve this form." "You think you can improve everything in the service ?" he said politely, "Well" I said, "I would suggest to the Adj-t-t Gen-r-l the addition of the following questions :—Are you addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage ? And do you wear flannel next your skin ? Because it seems right that an applicant for an appointment should satisfy the authorities on these important points, as well as on the subject of the number of his legitimate children." On which the Adjutant went away muttering that it would be a dense of a time before I got an appointment, and I fear he is right.

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IT is said that there is compensation in all the misfortunes of life. When somebody remonstrated with an Irishman because he went about in boots full of holes that let the water in, "Sure," he said, "if the holes let the water in they let it out again any how," and there is, doubtless, a good deal to be said for this view of the case. But I suppose that nobody (not even the Superintendent of Army Clothing himself, that lucky man in the snuggest and easiest of berths) could advance any argument in favour of the boots and clothing generally, in which the sepoys of the Bombay Army are made to disport themselves. They show their love of their boots by taking them off and carrying them, when they are on the march ; and everyone can see how comfortable they are in the tight serge trousers that gall them, and how suitable to this cold and rigorous climate is their thick red coat confined with broad, pipeclay belts. Bengal has got rid of this ridiculous imitation of clothing, which Tommy Atkins long ago discarded. Madras is making efforts to throw off the yoke ; and perhaps some day Bombay regiments will turn their men out, dressed in some fashion from which common sense is not so conspicuously absent as is the case at present. But it does not do to be too sanguine.

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After all, the Bombay Staff Corps is a very useful institution. Though it has no officers to spare for Bombay regiments—which is of course a minor consideration—it furnishes the Punjaub Police with an Inspector General ; it gives assam its Chief Commissioner ; the Educational Inspector Central Division is in our Staff Corps ; and last, but not least, Colonel Close, of the Bombay Staff Corps commands the 4th Punjaub Infantry. If the Government of India is aptly described as a despotism of office boxes tempered by the occasional loss of the key, the Bombay Staff Corps may be fitly described as a despotism of field officers tempered by the occasional finding of a subaltern ; for I see by the last Bombay Army List that there are 96 subalterns to about 400 officers of higher grades—which is, of course, a highly gratifying state of things.

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WE have had our review since I last sent you a batch of these desultory jottings. It went off very well. True, our C. O. quite forgot all the words of command for his review parade, but as the regiment had practised that particular set of manœuvres and no others for the past three months, it didn't matter, the men went through the whole thing like clockwork. The second-in-command finding the task of getting up "the manual and firing exercise" by heart to be a hopeless job, wisely went into sick quarters. The mounted officers went solemnly through the infantry sword exercise, and the General as solemnly looked on. In fact we all gravely went through the little farce we had been rehearsing for, ever since the 1st of November last ; and now we shall vegetate until the 1st of November next, when in theatrical parlance we shall again make strenuous efforts to win the favour and applause of our kind patrons the General and his Brigade Major.

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AND really the annual review of regiments is nothing more nor less than a farce from beginning to end. Everyone knows what the General wants to be done, and those things are practised. He comes at a stated and definite time and everyone is prepared for him ; the books are got in good order, the men's necessaries are looked to and everyone is on the alert. The proper way would be for the reviewing officer to drop suddenly on the regiment, at any time of the year, and see everything in its customary and normal state. Every good, smart commanding officer would be glad enough to have his Corps thus taken by surprise, and it would keep the rest perpetually on the *qui vive*. (N. B.—I place this suggestion unreservedly at the disposal of those in authority, but I hope they won't carry it out. The shock to my dear old C. O., if a reviewing General were to pop suddenly down on him, would be too great. I am sure he would go out of what our Adjutant sometimes alludes to as "his mind.")

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PARDON me if I digress for a moment, but I recently wrote to an old aunt of mine in England, stating that a sum of £20 would relieve me from considerable embarrassment. The old lady did not send me out that sum or, indeed, any money at all, but she sent me out a book called "Self Help," which she strongly advised me to read and profit by. This work is by a Mr. Smiles, and is a record of the lives of a number of men who began life with two pence half-penny and died worth half a million sterling. What the reflections of these estimable men were when they passed to a subsequent stage of existence and beheld festive heirs playing ducks and drakes with the half million, Mr. Smiles either does not know or omits to state. But with all respect to my old aunt, it strikes me very forcibly that the more sensible plan would be to begin with half a million and die worth two pence half-penny. You would then probably have had a good deal out of life for your money. At any rate, this is the other side of the picture and it's always as well to look at both sides of everything.

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THE Bengalee Baboo is a most intelligent man, and some of his ideas on history, or the habits of the horse, for instance, are entitled to be received with profound deference. The following little essay of his on Reformation appears to me worthy of record :—"Henry the Eighth," writes the sagacious Baboo, "was a deeply religious but corpulent monarch. He had quarrel with the Pope, who lived at Twickenham, and wrote poem to prove that king must not have eight wives. Whereupon infuriated monarch seized Pope by the beard, and hurled into the sea. Hence total extinction of Roman Catholic religion in England." I often wish that one of these intelligent beings would write an essay on the Staff Corps, which renowned institution is admirably adapted to the incisive style of a learned Baboo.

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AND now I must close my budget. We have got into march, the drill season is over and weary commanding officers thankfully relax for a time the mental strain of trying to master the field exercise. I am going to apply for two months' leave to Mahableshwar, where I shall be able to bask in the sunshine of great men, and respectfully watch them as they disport themselves at badminton. Our Adjutant was kind enough to hint that I had better stay with the regiment and learn my work instead of going on leave, so I asked him if he knew what passed between Wellington and Blucher at the battle of Waterloo. "No," he said, "nor do you." "Well," I said, "a travelling showman of my acquaintance used to exhibit a picture of these great men at that battle, and used to say, "this hue work of art represents Blucher at the battle of Waterloo asking Wellington for the loan of the Austrian cavalry, to which the great Dook at once replied 'Blucher, I will not be dictated to by the likes of thee,'" "Well," said the Adjutant, "what's all that bosh got to do with your not going on leave ?" "My friend," I replied, "on the subject of leave, I will not be dictated to by the likes of thee." And I won't.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

MY readers will, I know, be sorry to hear of the death this week of Major Pickard, V. C., R. E., at Cannes. His health had been delicate for some time, and he has been obliged to pass the last two winters in the south of Europe. He was engaged to be married, and it must have been a consolation to him that his *fiancée* was present at his death-bed.

The report of Lord Airey's committee has been handed in to Colonel Stanley, but its contents have not yet transpired.

Dr. Russell last Monday published in the *Daily Telegraph* a long, and, I think, a satisfactory refutation of Sir Garnet Wolseley's report. He reiterates his former statements, but says that he cannot prove all of them for the very good reason that the Horse Guards refused to grant an indemnity to the officers who furnished him with information. He however stands, as I have said, to his guns, exposes the hollowness of Sir Garnet's reasoning, tears to pieces the flimsy negative evidence contained in the reports, and says that he has written out to South Africa for further evidence and permission to use it. The official and Court party as well as those rampant militaires who are ever ready to abuse "those d——d newspaper fellahs" pretend that Dr. Russell's conduct is disgraceful, that his charges have been completely refuted, and that there is an end of the matter. They are, however, mistaken. The matter is not ended, as they will find, however obstructive officials may be, and however much toadies may strive to put down the foremost war correspondent of the age. I am myself convinced that Dr. Russell is in the main right, and one reason for my arriving at that conclusion is that what Dr. Russell says *did* happen is only what every practical soldier could have predicted *would* happen.

Colonel Stanley's speech when introducing the Army Estimates last Monday was clear, sensible, temperate, and satisfactory. The same may be said of the speeches of the few members who took part in the debate. In the course of his speech Col. Stanley said that the dispute between Dr. Russell and Sir Garnet Wolseley was still *sub judice*. We may, therefore, infer that further enquiry will be made. With respect to the small increase in the numbers of 1st class Army Reserve. Colonel Stanley admitted that it was unsatisfactory, but explained the fact by saying that a large number of men after joining the Reserve had become medically unfit. He added that the Government might probably have some proposals to make to the House on the subject. It seems to me that the probable explanation of the slow increase of the Reserve is that the Reserve men when first enlisted were of poor physique. At all events it is strange that Lord Cardwell's actuaries should not have made sufficient all

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ABDUL RAHMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 29,

KABUL, March 28.—Abdul Rahman is reported to be making for Takhpur. The Mustaufi was to leave Jugatu, near Kabul, for Maidan on Friday. The assembly of chiefs in Maidan is expected to come off in a few days.

THE MOUNTED INFANTRY.

General Roberts, Mr. Lyall, and Mr. Lepel Griffin, visited Charasiab yesterday for the purpose of seeing the Mounted Infantry exercise. The men were sent to crown the heights on either side. The Sanginawashta men behaved extremely well, managing their yaboos satisfactorily.

THE MURDER OF LIEUT. THURLOW.

A column from Jagdalak has been ordered to visit Bissarak to punish the perpetrators of Lieut. Thurlow's murder.

PARADE OF TROOPS.

A parade of all the troops here takes place to-morrow.

ATTACK ON FORT BATTYE.

JALLALABAD, March 27.—Information was received this morning that fort Battye was attacked last night. The enemy was repulsed. The casualties on our side were—Lieutenant Angelo, 31st P. N. I.; 3 sepoys, 31st; 2 sepoys, 4th M. N. I.; 2 Kahars killed, 19 sepoys and Kahars wounded. The enemy left six dead on the ground. Reinforcements have been sent to Fort Battye from Gandamak.

The attack was to a certain degree expected, and was made at 11 p. m. The garrison consisting of 100 men, had that day been increased to 150 by 31st P. N. I. and some British soldiers passing through. The attack was made by 700 or 800 men, who, it is stated, came from Gurgurra beyond Mahrez, which belongs to the Hassan Kheyl section.

Angelo was shot dead on the parapet. The man who shot him jumped over the wall, and, attempting to seize a sepoy's rifle, was shot dead by the sepoy.

COLONEL HODDING'S COLUMN.

No news has been received of Colonel Hodding's column. Large convoys and elephants passed through Jallalabad conveying ammunition.

MAHOMED JAN'S DEFEAT CONFIRMED.

The defeat of Mahomed Jan is confirmed. The effect of this is greatly to our advantage.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN SHOWERS.

KANDAHAR, MARCH 27.

Captain Showers, of the 1st P. N. I., has been murdered by Kakars between Chuppar and Quetta.

MAIDAN THREATENED.

KABUL, March 25.—People at Argandeh have reported that Ali Mardankul, son of Jubbur Khan, will shortly visit Maidan with 3,000 men. One hundred Hazara coolies, going to their homes from Sherpur, were stopped by this news.

PRECAUTIONS AT SHERPUR.

In Sherpur strong picquets are detailed to turn out at a moment's notice.

Veterinary Surgeons much wanted for duty with transport here.

Major Cargill, R. A., has arrived and assumed charge of the Ordnance Department.

All forts post round Sherpur to have telegraphic communications.

THE FIELD EQUIPMENT.

A committee under the presidency of Colonel Macgregor sat to-day to determine the description of field equipment.

ALI MARDANKUL'S ADVANCE CONTRADICTED.

The rumoured advance of Ali Mardankul to Maidan with 3,000 men is contradicted.

Sixty sheep and 40 loads of flour arrived to-day for Maidan.

Four hundred sowars of Mahomed Hassan Khan are still at Surkhabad. Probably their picquet is at Safed Sung near Kabul.

SUPPLIES.

Again to-day a quantity of supplies arrived which were run through from Logar to Kabul during the night.

KABUL, March 26.—The strength of the 17th Cavalry lately arrived, is five officers and 400 men. Colonel Watson, who commands, is away on remount duty and returns shortly. The horses are in very bad condition.

MUSTAUFI'S VISIT TO SHAKHABAD.

KABUL, March 27.—The Mustaufi is expected at Shahbad, on the Ghazni road shortly, where he will be met by many Maliks of Logar to offer their submission. Mahomed Hassan Khan withdrew his cavalry from Surkhabad to Patkhaoirokhuni in Logar. Khoja Jan has announced his intention of submitting and will visit Shahbaz Khan for that purpose.

RUMOURED RELIEF OF MIR SAID KHAN.

General Mir Said Khan is spreading a rumour of a force being sent to his assistance by Abdul Rahman. The rumour, however, is discredited. A number of men of Shere Ali's old regiments are on their way to Kabul to offer their services to Wali Mahomed.

THE COMMAND OF THE KURRUM BRIGADE.

Colonel Newdigate, Rifle Brigade, is appointed to the command of the Brigade at Kurrum with the rank of Brigadier General.

ACCIDENT TO THE BENGAL LANCERS.

An accident happened to the 13th Bengal Lancers in Kurrum Valley. A shed in which a number of troop horses were stabled, caught fire and 18 horses were burnt to death and 40 were badly injured. A large number of the men, arms, &c. were destroyed. The cause of the fire is not stated.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE MURDER OF CAPT. SHOWERS.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

It is stated from Sibi that Captain Showers, when marching with a few sowars between the Chappar mountain and Quetta, was set upon by some Kakar Pathans and killed.

THE FIGHTING AT KABUL.

Fighting is still said to be going on at Kabul, between Mahomed Jan and the Hazaras.

Mahomed Jan's defeat is doubted.

Reports still continue to be received of intended risings along the line of communication. Considerable excitement is prevalent, but no sign of any combination are visible at present.

OCCUPATION OF PESHBOLAK POSTPONED.

The occupation of Peshbolak and the construction of the new line of road either have been deferred.

GATHERING OF MANGALS AND GHILZAIS.

A gathering of nnumbers of Mangals and Ghilzais is reported at Hazara, near Sarka Kotal, and near Shuzurgardan.

[illegible]ri Kafila has been attacked by Waziari [illegible]ell.

SUBMISSION OF THE KHELS OF KONOMA.

From Assam it is reported that on the General Commanding taking up a position at Khonoma and occupying the neighbouring villages, all the Khels of Khonoma have offered to submit. Thirty-eight guns have been surendered, but until the full number is given up military operations will be continued.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Latest advices from South America state that the allied Peru-Bolivian forces have defeated the Chilian troops in an action fought at Moquegua, with a total loss of 1,300 men.

THE SECRET PRESS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 28.

Another secret press has been discovered by the police here, and 16 persons have been arrested in connection therewith.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the morning of 27th.

LISBON, MARCH 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, MARCH 29, 1-45 P. M.

I. G. Steamer Tenasserim, from Rangoon, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MADRAS, MARCH 29, 2 3 P.M.

Following from Hongkong :—To-day's Manilla Mail postponed till 1 p- m., 30th March.

We hear that some sensation was created at the Coorla Volunteer Rifle matches yesterday by the astonishing shooting of one individual who appeared to have got some of Der Freischntz's magic balls. A simpler explanation than this of the extraordinary scores made was, however, suggested by a too inquisitive officer, and the full history of the affair will be looked for with interest.

The resolution passed by the Town Council after their late animated debates, regarding the Malabar Hill reservoir question, concluded with an order that the voluminous correspondence on the matter should be printed and placed in the hands of all members of the Municipal Corporation, to which body in due form the whole affair was remitted. The idea of a "requisition" calling upon the Corporation to take up the matter and consider it, as is spoken of in some quarters, is therefore absurd, as the matter comes before the Corporation at its next meeting in the usual course of things.

SPEAKING of our late Governor Sir Richard Temple, the *Lucknow Times* says :—"He has for the last three years or so identified himself with every interest cherished by the people he was appointed to govern, and it is almost unique in Indian gubernatorial annals, to find *no one*—absolutely none—to call in question the solid advantages conferred upon the Bombay Presidency by the personal example and immediate individual efforts of its official head."

There is some reasonable ground for believing that the "Ceylon controversy" will soon come to an end. The Bishop of Colombo, it will be remembered, offered to refer the matter for decision to his metropolitan, Dr. Coplestone having suggested a conference with certain English prelates, this alternative was accepted by the Church Missionary Society. The *Indian Church Gazette* states that it is in a position to state that the nature of the advice given by the English Archbishops and Bishops to the Church Missionary Society, is such as will support Bishop Coplestone in all the demands he wishes to make of the Society.

Sir Frederick Haines and suite left Calcutta for Simla by mail train, breaking his journey at Allahabad for a short stay.

The Lieut. Governor, N. W. Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh arrived at Lucknow early on Friday morning under the usual salute.

Writing upon the Vingorla disaster the Lucknow journal advances the opinion that the vessel was lost owing to her anchor punching a hole through her bow when the vessel got under weigh in Bombay harbour. This theory, it states, appears to be the only tenable one, and astonishment is expressed at such a cause not having been suggested by marine experts. It adds that it would like to see the question argued by its Bombay contemporaries.

Our correspondent at Dharwar writes that on the 24th of March that place was visited by a tremendous hail storm, some of the stones which fell measuring nine or ten inches in circumference. It is not strange that there should be, as he states there is, great weeping and gnashing of teeth among houseowners and the proprietors of mango and other fruit trees.

Consequent on the approaching departure of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for Lucknow, it is notified that the Camp Office of the Secretariat will close at Allahabad on Thursday, the 25th March, and all urgent communications and telegrams which cannot reach Allahabad by the above date should be addressed to Lucknow. All communications of an ordinary nature should continue to be addressed to the Head Office at Allahabad.

The U.S. frigate Triconderoga, which recently visited Bombay, is expected at Singapore from Penang, and the *Celestial Empire* states she is engaged on a special commercial expedition with a view of making enquiries as to the opening up of new sources of trade for the United States. The Triconderoga proceeds from Singapore to Borneo. It will be recollected that, while here, it was announced that she was on a cruise round the world, the objects being scientific as well as commercial.

The *Prabakhar* is as bitter against poor Sir Richard as the *Indian Daily News*.—Public opinion strangely belies this distorted version of Sir Richard Temple's popularity. The proposal by a few people who are ready to bow the knee to power in any shape, to commemorate the memory of Sir R. Temple, has been met with such a tempest of indignation and criticism from the native press, that even the *Times of India* has since had to change its tone of unmeaning and paltry adulation. By way of apologizing for this rather awkward tactic, our contemporary wishes to make it appear that it does so in good company, for he charges the native press with "having turned round" like himself in this matter. But one of our native contemporaries meets this insinuation with an emphatic denial. Nor is the *Times of India* singular in its condemnation of the policy of Sir R. Temple. The *Indian Daily News* is more decided in its views on the subject, and makes Sir Richard out to have been very selfish in his public career. It would seem that some of the leading members of the native community have been morally coerced to sign the requisition for a meeting to discuss a statue for Sir Richard. The leading Par sees, who have thriven so well under British rule, have alienated themselves from the interests of the natives, and it is not a matter of astonishment that they make themselves prominent in affairs o this kind; but the influential Guzerati organ, the *Rast Goftar*, which is also the exponent of the generality of the Parsees, is very much against the idolatrous spirit which has shown itself amongst the Anglo-Indians and their Parsee supporters. But Mr. Pherozsha M. Metha has been a brilliant exception to his more unworthy countrymen..

ENGLISH THEATRICAL AND LITERARY NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

There is a considerable amount of activity just now at the London theatres, but most of the recent changes in the programmes are in the way of revivals. The continued success of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Lyceum, which is still crowded every night, and on Saturdays twice in the day, has induced other managers to fall back upon Shakespeare for an attraction. At the Imperial Theatre (formerly the Aquarium) Miss Litton has put "As You Like It" upon the stage in a very creditable manner. Now scenery has been painted for the revival, careful attention has been paid to the costumes, and, with the exception of some of the minor parts, the acting is very good. Miss Litton is a very lively Rosalind, although she fails to give those subtler touches which characterise Mrs. Kendal's impersonation of this part. Mr. Kyrle Bellew (the son of the late Rev. Mr. Bellew) is a very capable Orlando, while a better Jaques could scarcely be found than Mr. Herman Vezin, whose delivery of the famous lines "All the world's a stage," is listened to with breathless silence and elicits a hearty round of applause at their conclusion. Mr. Brough is an amusing Touchstone, but fails in reproducing the quaintness which is so essential a characteristic of Shakspeare's jester. The incidental music which Dr. Anne, Sir Henry Bishop and others composed for the play, is all given by competent singers, and the performance, as a whole, is very satisfactory. Mrs. Bateman, at the new Sadlers Wells Theatre has revived Macbeth,—a Mr. Talbot who played the character at Drury Lane, a dozen years ago, appearing as Macbeth, and Miss Bateman as Lady Macbeth. Othello is to follow with Mr. Herman Verzin as Iago, and after that Hamlet. At the Prince of Wales's, where Mrs. Edgar Bruce has succeeded the Bancrofts, the three-act drama "Forget Me Not," by Messrs. Herman Merivale and F. C. Groves, produced at the Lyceum during the interregnum in August last, has been revived. Miss Genevieve Ward—an actress whose ability has never yet been so thoroughly recognised in London as it deserves to be—reappears as the heroine, and Mr. John Clayton is also in the cast, his place at the Vaudeville in "The School for Scandal" having been taken by Mr. Charles Kelly. At the Princess's "Drink" has at length been withdrawn, and Mr. Bouciclau's flimsy but popular melodrama "The Streets of London" revived, with its startling effects, including a realistic representation of a fire and the appearance on the stage of a real fire engine drawn by real horses. "H. M.'s Pinafore" has also come to an end at the opera Comique, but the "Children's Pinafore" still holds its ground, and at Easter Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new comic opera "The Pirates of Penzance," which our American cousins declare to be better than Pinafore, is to be produced. "Les Cloches de Corneville," which has reached its 688th representation at the Globe, is about to be withdrawn, unless the announcement of "last nights" should, as sometimes happens, cause such a rush of procrastinating playgoers as to induce the management to keep the piece on the boards a few weeks longer. The Carl Rosa English opera season at Her Majesty's Theatre also closes to-morrow night, the management having fulfilled all the promises they made in their prospectus as to the production of novelties—an event almost unparalleled in operatic annals.

As regards the future, we are promised in the autumn a dramatic version of Dickens's unfinished novel "The mystery of Edwin Drood," by Mr. Charles Dickens the younger and Mr. Joseph Hatton. The latter gentleman has endeavoured to divine the author's intentions as to the development of the story by the assistance of such dark hints as are to be obtained from the mysterious sketches made by Mr. Tildes, under Dickens's directions, for the wrapper of the monthly parts in which the work was issued. Mr. Irving is said to have accepted another two-act play by Mr. Tounyson, the subject of which is a secret at present; and there is a rumour that "George Eliot" has given permission for the dramatization of one of her novels. Mr. W. S. Gilbert has written for Mr. Sothern a new fairy comedy of the same class as "The Palace of Truth" and "The Wicked World," and this piece, for which it is stated Mr. Gilbert has been paid 3,000 guineas, will be brought out in London next October. Mr. Bancroft had bought the right of producing an English version of M. Victorien Sardou's "Daniel Rochat," which has been a more fruitful topic of discussion in Paris during the last fortnight than any political question—but the piece, which is an attack upon the Freethinking and Materialistic theories of most French Radicals, and a satire on the institution of civil marriage, has been so complete a failure in Paris, that Mr. Bancroft has exercised the discretion allowed him of declining to produce it at the Haymarket on payment of a forfeit of £400. This is an illustration of the risks which English managers now have to run, owing to the competition for the reproduction of French plays on the English stage. The French authors insist on making contracts for adaptations before their works are finished,—sometimes before they are written—and their charges for this doubtful privilege are, it is stated, rising year by year.

Something has at length been done towards putting a stop to those dangerous public exhibitions by which more than once lately the lives of the unfortunate performers have been imperilled. The Middlesex magistrates have put on record their disapproval of such exhibitions at places of amusement licensed by the justices, and the managers of the Westminster Aquarium, having been warned that their licence was in danger, have announced that they have forbidden for the future all performances in which catapults and other propelling mechanism are used. Mr. Edward Jenkins has also brought a bill into Parliament, proposing to impose heavy penalties on managers who present any of these dangerous performances; and he has received the support of a meeting of 150 "professional gymnastic and acorobatic artists," who assert that the provisions of the bill benefit their "profession," because they will "eliminate so-called gymastic performances, but which in the main consist essentially of mechanical contrivance, over which the performer has no control."

The life of Mr. Delane is to be written by his brother-in-law, Sir George Dasent, and will be published in the autumn. A rumour, which, if true, affords promise of some good sport, is to the effect that Mr. Mathew Arnold intends to attack those whom he calls "the Philistines of nineteenth century literature." The Philistines are said to include Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Froude, Mr. John Morley, and Mr. Frederick Harrison. Another item of literary gossip is that Mr. J. R. Green, when he has completed the enlarged edition of his "Short History of the English People," will commence a large historical work to bridge over the period between Mr. Freeman's "History of the Norman conquest" and Mr. Froude's History of the Tudors. Mr. John Morley's Life of Cobden is nearly completed, and will be published before long. I do not know wether it will contain a curious piece of information concerning the great apostle of free trade which has lately come to light. Mr. Cobden, it seems, once wrote a poetic drama, and sent it to a London manager, who read it and found it well written, but lacking in dramatic interest, and it was consequently rejected. The manager little thought that the acceptance of that play would probably have materially modified the course of political events in this country in his generation.

One of the most curious collections of books that have been offered for sale for some time was sold the other day at Messrs. Sotheby and Co's. The owner of the collection had spent several years in getting together everything he could find about the once popular romance of "Reynard the Fox," "The Dance of Death," and "The ship of Fools;" and he had collected 55 editions of "Reynard the Fox;" 123 editions of or books connected with "The Dance of Death;" and 36 volumes connected with "The Ship of Fools." The sums given for the books were not, however, very large. Bervicke's own copy of his "Emblem of Immortality" fetched only £2-5; Combe's "Dance of Death" went for £3-16; and a copy of "La Dance Macabie" printed on vellum in 1500, and of which only six copies were issued, sold for £5-2-6. Perhaps the taste for this peculiar class of literature is declining.

NOTES FROM THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

(FROM OUR ROVING CORRESPONDENT.)

MOHMINABAD, MAR. 2.

I am like the Bedouin Arab, never permanently located in one place. I wander listlessly over the face of the wide, wide Deccan, and there is a troubled spirit within me, which ever impels me onwards. I am never happy unless I am continually "on the wing." In my wanderings in strange countries, I come across strange people, and I propose to give your readers the fruits of my observations on men and manners. I may also give short sketches of village life, and of some of the great people about here.

I delight to roam about rural places, and feast my eyes on rustic scenes. The little village, encircled by its grey mud wall, with its cluster of unpretentious mud houses, has a peculiar charm for me. I take a special delight in the society of the patient and suffering kunbi agriculturist, and listen with unalloyed pleasure to the sage counsels of the unsophisticated patels and patwadis assembled in solemn conclave in the village *chaodi*. Wrapt in silent admiration, I eagerly drink in their words of wisdom, and think with a mournful sigh of all the advantages that are ost to the Government officials by their not attending those councils. Occasionally, in my wanderings, I am fortunate enough to meet with that very useful, but curious animal—the tehsildar. I shall never forget the impression made on my mind by the first tehsildar I met with. His picture is indelibly stamped upon my memory, and the sight of him will never fad from my recollection. Paunch-bellied, short-legged, and short statured was this ehsildar, with very short arms, and a very big head. His good-humoured countenance was ever lighted up with a beaming smile, and he was the very picture of loviality and mirth. He wore his heart on his sleeve, did this little man and it was a big heart, too, in which were stored large sympathies for the poor ryots over whom he ruled. He was also an intelligent man, knew a great deal of Mahratta. He was acquainted with every inch of his taluka and kept himself exactly informed of the daily doings of every particular ryot of every little village. I but a petition was sent by any one, about any little grievance, to the District Collector, depend upon it the tehsildar knew all about it next day. If his Brahmin scribes—and he had many—received on the sly, a small bribe from the ryots, the Tehsildar was informed of it at once. The Brahmins wondered what mysterious agency the Tehsildar employed to effect his purpose. He would remonstrate with the briber on the inutility of his attempt "for" the cheery little man would say, it is I who have decided your case, and not my scribe; why should you then waste your hard acquired earnings in this way?' And the ryot would thoughtfully walk away, impressed with the truth of the tehsildar's observation, and blessing him from the very core of his heart. At evening-fall, when seated cross-legged within his domestic circle, the peasant would relate this pleasing little incident to a group of admiring listeners, and the good man's wife would open her eyes wide with astonishment, and invoke the great Mahadeo's blessings on the head of the kind-hearted tehsildar. And she would then wonderingly inquire whether all the talukas were as fortunate in possessing as good Tehsildars as the one who ruled over them?

As I write this, I see the tehsildar in my mind's eye, waddling along with his awkward gait, and panting and puffing from the double exertion involved in this pedestrian exercise, as well as in holding cheery conversation with his henchman spot-bellied Brahmin, scribe. The tehsildar would not only walk one or two miles a day, but he would also ride as well. The faint flush of dawn would hardly appear in the eastern horizon, when he would be up, take a cold bath, and then go out for his morning ride. He would generally bestride a favourite cub, yclept "Jumper." This animal was full of spirits, and was given to playful ways. Amongst other frolicsome habits he had acquired that of bolting with his rider, and then bucking fearfully, until he succeeded in unseating him. Once he had done that, the sagacious animal would be quite contented for the day, and would become as quiet and passive as a lamb. Early as the hour would be, most of the ryots would meet him, driving their bullocks to their fields, and in return to their low obeisance, the tehsildar would make them a graceful salaam. The Bunia of the town would be up, too, and, pulling up his cob, the Tehsildar would hold with him five minute's profitable conversation on the subject of the ruling prices of grain, and the future prospects of the ryots. As he passed by, the elderly women would give him their blessings. A ryot would now and then be called out, and soundly admonished for allowing rubbish to accumulate on his premises, or letting his house fall into disrepair. Having gone through the town and discharged his morning duties with to his health, and advantage to the sanitary condition of the village, the Tehsildar would return home, partake of a heavy breakfast, and then buckle to his day's work.

Behold him in his office at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, seated cross-legged on a white *gadi* spread on the floor, and resting his broad back on a soft semi-circular pillow. He is the centre of a throng of Brahmin scribes, and is the observed of all observers. These he with dignified mien, and counting composure, as befits one who discharges the tripe functions of a revenue officer, a magistrate, and a civil judge. A low hum is audible in the apartment sacred to justice, and you hear the scratching of many pens as they travel fast over sheets of brown country paper which the Brahmin clerks rest on their knees, and write upon. There you see the *phoyadar*, counting a sum of money brought in by the patel and patwadi of an adjoining village, as the first instalment of their revenue; near him is the *shanuvis* entering the amount just received in his daybook; to the Tehsildar's right sits the *fondaari* taking down the depositions of a villanous looking *Mahar*, accused of poisoning cattle owned by the complainant whom he owes some grudge; there sits the *dewanic* carkoon wrangling with a sleek looking Marwadi on the subject of an execution warrant, for which the Indian Shylock has just applied; there, in the farthest corner of the room you see the *jamnabmudi* carkoon, quarrelling with the unfortunate for some errors in figures discovered among the village papers. A few other scribes are also seen sitting and writing away as if for their dear lives. At some distance stands in respectful attitude the "red chuprassie" with hands clasped, and eyes humbly cast down. Every one in that room appears to have something to engage or distract his attention. But the tehsildar is the presiding genius of the place, and his stentorian voice is heard above the suppressed din of many sounds, putting a question here, and a question there, and guiding and directing all his subordinates in the general conduct of their work. The tehsildar is all this time listening to a multitude of complaints, and is disposing of them with marvellous rapidity. While doing all this, he keepsaa sharp eye on the *photaydar* to see that that wily official does not press the village patels who have brought in the revenue collections, to bribe him. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the tehsildar leaves his office, tired in body aid mind, but conscious that he has ably and well discharged his duties for the day. He then wends his way homewards, and after taking some rest and a good dinner, he is ready to receive the village magnates. And there they sit that interesting group, and exchange gossip, until the evening shadows deepen and the village is wrapped in impenetrable gloom. Then the watchman, with beat of drum, apprises all good people that it is time to retire to rest. The tehsildar throws himself on his lovely couch, and in a few minutes a happy and peaceful slumber gradually steals over him; and if dreams do visit him, you may be sure that they are of his distant home, and of the vale dear and loved faces that brighten it.

Such is the picture, which I have attempted faintly to draw of the worthy tehsildar I knew years ago, and who has since passed away from the land of the living. I have known many others, but have found none so good or so kind as he. His memory is fondly cherished by the villagers of his taluka and his name lives in many a village song, sweetly sung by the kunbi women.

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, MARCH 14.

My first topic in this letter must be on the weather which has been simply abominable as we have had an east wind blowing all day and all night, with a high temperature that is anything but pleasant. The staff of the Marmagoa-Hubli line of railway, or rather for the survey of that line, are all out in the districts busy at their various duties. The Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. E. Sawyer, is down at Panjim, in the Goa territory, looking after the capabilities of the Marmagoa harbour, as it is from this part of the seacoast that the intended line of railway is to run inland. Nothing has as yet, I hear, been definitely settled as to the selection of the *ghaut* of which the line is to be carried into the Deccan. The Tinné Ghaut is that which was recommended to the attention of Mr. Sawyer; but it is said he is not very favourably impressed with it, and search will no doubt be made for an easier gradient either to the north or south of it. I believe six months is the time to be allowed for the survey of the line, but I doubt very much whether it will be completed by that time. So far as I can learn it will not come to Dharwar but very probably go straight on from or in the neighbourhood of Haliyal to North Kanara on to Hubli, this latter being one of the largest towns in this part of the Southern Maratha Country and a great *entrepôt* for raw cotton. Thence the line will go on to Gadag, another important place, and turning south, cross the Tumbodra river and join the main line at Bellary. Though the Marmagoa-Hubli line may in all probability not touch Dharwar, the station from this place will not perhaps be much more than four to six miles distant. Even this will be a great advantage, for at present it is really a difficult matter to get away from this place. The route to Karwar is by no means an easy one; that to Vingorla is better, but the trouble in getting to the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer at that open roadstead is anything but agreeable. As for the route by Belgaum, and Kholapur to Poona that is only for the *robust* and *healthy*, provided they go of course by mail-cart, and not by easy stages. Under these circumstances we shall all hail with pleasure the advent of the iron horse in the Southern Maratha Country not alone those of the weaker sex, but the sick and feeble of what we generally term the *sterner* sex. We all hope that this so-called Marmagoa-Hubli line will at no distant date be an accomplished fact. Even if the survey only takes the time allotted to it—that is to say, six months—we cannot hope to have the line of rail ready under three years at the least. Mr. Sawyer has a capital staff under him, and such men as Messrs. Buyers, Croudace, and Summers are not likely to let the grass grow under their feet. What a grand thing it will be for the Portuguese territory of Goa to have the line run through their little State, though should they raise any objections in the matter let it go down to Karwar in North Kanara. The only objection, I fancy, to this latter arrangement would be the fearfully heavy monsoon which falls there. I really don't see why the Bombay Government should interest themselves so much in this new line of rail, for it is, I believe, a well known fact that as soon as Bombay loses Sind, she gets an equivalent in the Central Provinces, but will have to give up to the benighted the districts of Dharwar and North Kanara. This is a long ago been in contemplation, and we *may* see it carried out now in a few months. We have had some considerable changes in our little society here of late.

The head quarters and three companies of the 17th Regiment N. I. have left us for Satara, and one officer alone remains here in charge of the remnant of the regiment. He may possibly soon be joined by a young aspirant for the Staff Corps in the shape of a subaltern from one of the West India regiments. It seems, however, to be pretty well understood that the remaining companies of the 17th will not long be sundered from head quarters; and then I suppose we shall have a Madras regiment in the station which once was their own, and a favourite one, too.

Our Judge, Mr. Sandwith, has left us on furlough to England, and Mr. A. C. Watt reigns in his stead.

TREMENDOUS HAILSTORM AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, MARCH 27.

The weather here has been excessively hot and close for some time past, and it culminated last Wednesday (24th) in a thunderstorm—one that, in one of its phases at least—that venerable fossil, the oldest inhabitant declares he is unable "to parallel a fellow to."

The day (Wednesday) had been very close and sultry, and in the afternoon a goodly assemblage of dense and heavy rain clouds were to be seen massed to the northward, and a short time before sunset it became pretty evident that we are going to be visited with a storm of no small force and fury. And so the sequel proved. The sky towards the north was of the darkest—*inkiest* colour, if I may be allowed to use the expression—and the storm was ushered in by the fall of some extremely heavy hail, several of the largest stones which, be it remembered were *spherical* in shape measuring no less than *nine or ten inches in circumference*. I did not myself see these monster hailstones, but I can vouch for the accuracy of this statement. I picked up several hailstones however, myself, which were the size of Tangier oranges. The rattling of these heavy ice masses on the roof of the bungalow had a most indescribable effect, unlike anything, in fact, that I know of. At times it was as if there was a general smash of glass going on. Accompanying this storm of hail we had thunder and lightning both on a grand scale, the latter at times being very vivid. After the hail came a heavy downpour of rain and the whole affair was over by about 8 p. m. The next morning, however, revealed the destruction that had been caused by the hailstorm in the shape of broken tiles, on the roofs of bungalows, and the branches (small ones, however,) of trees with which the roads were thickly strewn. There must be much weeping and gnashing of teeth among not only house-owners, but the proprietors of mango and other fruit trees, the young fruit of which is said to have been destroyed in thousands. I have not heard of any serious accident to life having occurred from the hail, as the storm gave ample warning of its coming, and so allowed people to seek timely refuge in their houses. One piece of ice was picked up some five inches long and pointed at one end. Just fancy this coming into contact with one's body with the momentum and velocity generated by a fall from above of some thousands of feet. Notwithstanding the splendid electrical display and the quantity of rain which fell, the weather has since been hot and muggy. You may imagine what deliciously cool drinks we had at dinner that evening of the hailstorm, and very acceptable, indeed, was the ice that made them so.

And now to turn from matters meteorological to matters ecclesiastical. Our station has not had a single visit from any chaplain on the establishment since Christmas last, when the Rev. W. Jones came over to marry a couple here. One would fancy that the place might be looked after spiritually once at least in the month, as used to be the case, I hear, in old John Company's time. There is certainly a Basel German Mission here, but the missionaries, earnest and hardworking as they undoubtedly are, have their time sufficiently taken up with their own special duties; and, again, are probably not so well versed in the English language as to make it desirable for them to hold services in that tongue. Of course we have Sunday services read generally by the Judge of the station, but then he cannot conduct either marriage or burial, much less christen the infant population of the Protestant community. During the past three or four months there has been a heavy advent of *babies* in Dharwar and the services of a clergyman are, I should say, *par consequence*, much needed. May this meet the eye of our Bishop, and may it be the means of our receiving spiritual succour and assistance at least *once* in every month, if not oftener. If our spiritual wants are not speedily attended to, some of us may not improbably join the Brahmo Somaj or become Theosophists, or do some other very dreadful thing!! What a terrible responsibility there rests with the Ecclesiastical Department. Let the members thereof see to it quickly, and give us the desired relief. Aden.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Wilson's Circus, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "New Men and Old Acres," 9 p.m.
Town Council meeting, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived here on Saturday last :—Swaledale (s.), from Shields yesterday—Lord Derby (s.), from Newcastle; Vorwaerts (s.), Trieste.

The Band of the Marine Battalion will *not* play at the Gymkhana this evening.

ASSAULT.—Ali Mahomed, a Siddee, was yesterday fined Rs. 10, or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee for assaulting Tyeb Ali Ebrahimjee.

REMAINS FOR KERBALLA.—The embalmed remains of Meya Hyder Ali, who died at Hyderabad, were brought down to Bombay on Saturday last and deposited at No. 8, Grave-yard, Sonapore, for transmission to Kerballa

THE EFFECTS OF THE HOLI FESTIVAL.—About eighty persons, Hindus and Mahomedans, were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. W. Webb with being drunk and disorderly on the day previous. They were each fined in sums varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 10.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Francis Xavier, residing on the DeLisle Road, Byculla, reported to the police yesterday of the theft of a currency note for Rs. 100 alleged to have been committed by complainant's servant who had since absconded. Enquiries are being made for the accused.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Hurrychund Ramjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of being found loitering between sunset and sunrise at Duncan Road without any reasonable excuse, he being a reputed thief, and was sentenced to three months, rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT THE CIRCUS TENT.—A noted character, named Goolam Hoosein Nusseer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a saddle, value Rs. 100, from the Wilson's Great World Circus tent, and the property of Frederick Smith, one of the troupe. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FOUND.—On Sunday evening last a boy belonging to the Scottish Orphanage, while, travelling in a railway train, picked up in one of the carriages three gold studs attached to a thin gold chain. The same was handed over to the police and was forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Mazagon, for identification.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Abraham Curreem was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a purse containing Rs. 4-8 from the person of Shivram Ratia. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Mahomed Jooma, a reputed thief, was also yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on two separate charges of theft of sundry articles belonging to two different persons, and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

INQUESTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at Bhendy Bazaar on view of the body of Kumroodeen Ali Sahib, who died somewhat suddenly. The verdict was, "That the death of the deceased was caused by asthma."—Another inquest was held by the Coroner on the same day at Parell Road on view of the body of a Hindu woman named Nundoo, who committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank at that locality. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THE FREE CHURCH MISSION.—The jubilee meetings of the Bombay Free Church Mission have been held in the institution and the Free Churches, European and native, when interesting addresses were delivered, the principal speakers being Messrs. Dhunjibhai and Narayen, the two oldest converts, as well as agents of the mission living. Mr. Jones Mitchel was specially mentioned in connection with the Poona work, and Dr. Wilson and Mr. Nesbit in regard to the work, in Bombay they are all still remembered bythe Brahmans. The work commenced by the two latter missionaries here has been successfully continued. Mr. Bythel made an interesting speech at the meeting in the institution, and he, with Mr. H. Conder and some other friends of the mission, have been appointed as a committee to collect money to found "The Wilson Sustentation Fund."

CLAIMS UPON THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—A further adjudication of the claims of creditors of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, now in liquidation, came on yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers. Mr. Pigot, on behalf of the New Colaba Company, appeared in support of a claim made by the company for Rs. 2,48,00,000, the capitalised amount of rent for the remaining term of a lease executed between the two companies; and the Hon'ble Mr. Latham appeared for the Colaba Spinning Company to contest the claim. No result was arrived at; and after a long argument, his Lordship directed that the parties should arrange among themselves as to the principle upon which the claim should be admitted. The matter was then adjourned. The next was a claim made by the executors of the late Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubib, for whom Mr. Macpherson appeared under the instructions of Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert. The hearing of this claim was ordered to stand over for a fortnight.

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

MR. WILSON did a very graceful thing in admitting free of charge, to an afternoon performance yesterday, the wives and children of all soldiers in garrison. The women and children of H. M. 11th Foot and the Royal Artillery and some 300 women and children of the Marine Battalion and the 15th N. I. responded to the generous invitation. Some of the officers of the native regiments considerately attended in person to see that the families of the sepoys serving under them enjoyed the treat. The programme for the afternoon embraced a number of novelties. The prodigious leap by Stewart Walhala off a trapeze from the top of the tent to the ground; Mr. John Cooke's hurdle acts on the bare backs of two Mandalay ponies; the performances of Miss Victoria Cooke and the little Adele in Highland costume on horse back, and the Highland fling admirably danced by Miss Victoria Cooke at the conclusion of the Act; together with the jumping by the celebrated horse Comet through blazing fire-hoops, formed an entertainment which was very much appreciated. The irrepressible Barney came in for his share of public attention, and the unsuccessful attempts to ride him made not only by the soldiers' boys, but also by the native recruits, afforded much amusement. Mr. Wilson gives another afternoon performance to-morrow, free of charge for all children who are unable to pay without distinction of caste, colour, or creed. A sufficiently long notice has been given in the newspapers, and it will be the fault of school-masters and others if Mr. Wilson's generous invitation to the juveniles is not fully taken advantage of. A similar performance given last year, the late Mr

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.
No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.
BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.
Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS,
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.
If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.
CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed .....at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. „

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND.—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY,	PENANG,	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 „ ..... 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at 25, Apollo Street:—

CLARET, St. Julien, good breakfast wine .....Rs. 9 0
SHERRY, Prince of Wales ..... „ 22 0
Do. good Dinner Wine ..... „ 15 0
COGNAC, "Antonio Perez"..... „ 24 0
WHISKY, pure old Scotch ..... „ 20 0
GIN, finest British ..... „ 19 8
Apply to
JOSEPH SOARES.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	per doz. Rs.
WHISKY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh.....	Qts. 20
BRANDY—Sazerac de Forge et fils	Qts. 20
CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Pere et fils, establishe: 17 9—	
Green Seal.....Magnums...	90
Do.....Qts.	50
Do.....Pts.	26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co.'s.....	Qts. 5-6
Do. do. do.	Pts. 3-6
SHERRY—R. R. Mege & Co., Red Seal	Qts. 16
Do. Vino de Pasto ...	Qts. 26
H. Sharmans and Cr wford's Amontillado Yellow Seal	Qts. 28
Vino Pasto, White Seal.....	Pts. 16
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co., St. Estephe	Qts. 14
Do. do.....	Pts. 8
Do. Margaux.....	Qts. 16

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HADN,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ESPERANCE AND COMPANY,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, Armorial Bearings, Monograms, &c., ENGRAVED & EMBOSSED IN COLORS, NEATLY & WITH DISPATCH, IN THE BEST ENGLISH STYLE

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY:—2, DEAN LANE, FORT.

MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

CABUL SERVICE TENTS.
(of Regulation sizes and weights.)
7 feet square weighing 80 lb. Rs. 75
10 „ „ „ 150 „ 120

WATERPROOF SHEETS.

Size.	Price.
7 feet by 4½ feet	3 12 6 ea.
7 „ by 7 „	6 2 0 „
4 „ by 4 „ for horses	2 0 0 „

Blue Broad Cloth for servants, 56 inches wide, at 2 rupees per yard,
Superior Khakhie Dyed Drill at 6 annas and 7 annas per yard, 27 inches wide.
The above rates are for delivery at Cawnpore Railway Station.
The Company's Tents are made of their superior Drills which will be found lighter and more durable than those made from other materials.
Officers going on service are requested to note that no delay will occur in complying with their orders and which should be accompanied with a remittance for the value.
Apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.
THE NEW SPECIFIC.
GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirits, &c.
GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.
RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.
A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Ringworm, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.
A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY:—Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta. R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta. D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Treacher & Co., Bombay. Byculla, and Poona. Barrie & Co., Madras. E. Plower & Co., Lahore and Simla. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore. J. Maitland & Co., Colombo. O'Hare & Co., Bangalore.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to
4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for .....Rs. 6,30,500
Cash..... „ 3,446
Rs. 6,33,946
according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of
3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,
in part protection of Indian Policies.
These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims and, as expected in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.
There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.
For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the
COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta,
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

REV. D. DAVIES, Sunny-place, Penthir, Mon., writes, Nov. 2 th, 1879: "Having suffered a most severe shock of the nervous system, through the very sudden death of my beloved wife, I was very much afraid that I would be unable to study, until friends for many months in this critical crisis, a friend advised me to procure 'Cobden's Quinine and Phosphorus Pills.' I am pleased to be able to say that, after taking a few doses I felt increased vigour of mind and body, and in a month was able to resume all my pastoral duties, and have continued to labour without the slightest interruption. As a remedy for nervous exhaustion, I consider 'Cobden's Pills' incomparable. I have given them to many who have been victims to mental ill-health, nervous indigestion, and fear as in the blood, and in all cases they have proved 'perfect cure.'"

REV. T. C. HOSE, Rector of Roydon, Diss, writes, Nov. 22nd, 1879: "I gave the 'Cobden's' Quinine and Phosphorus Pills on sent me to the daughter of a parishioner who suffered intensely from neuralgia, and she took them according to directions, and declares herself cured. This is one of the only instances I have seen of their wonderful effects to the highest degree, and, in fact, cure of this distressing complaint.

REV. JOHN SHEWARD, of Milton, Kent, writes: "My nerves were so shattered that I dreaded the simple duties and labours of the day, and quailed in the performance of them. The despondency I endured became a most unbearable load. Since taking 'Cobden's Pills,' the change I may look for the better, and feel very thankful to be lost that horrible despondency, my nerves are much stronger, and my general health very greatly improved. I cannot express how truly thankful I feel for the remarkable and pleasing change.

COBDEN'S PILLS (Quinine and Phosphorus)
Produce appetite and a healthy digestion. Renew the stomach. Restore the failing power, remove sensations of fatigue. Produce sensations of exhilaration. Cause no after depression. Increase the capacity for mental and physical exertion. Produce the fruitless. Give a coolness and dexterity to the mind. Confer freshness, originality, and energy on the mental processes. Produce sensations of increased muscular power. Stimulate the nerve power. Cure Impotence.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—ROGERS & Co.,
PROPRIETORS, NEWARK DRUG COMPANY BARRINGTON, ENGLAND.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures Boils and Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Cleans the blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value,
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.
"Sir,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption on the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sores on the body. After having two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the most inveterate case of long standing—to be had of all CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

WAR!!!
OH WORLD
OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.
THE COST OF WAR.
A. "Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house upon every hill and in every valley over the whole earth; I will establish a college in every city, state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every one of them with honor, and in every college I will place an appreciative student, and then will give you all the world, and call it mine, and you shall be free, and I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath day the sound of the church going bell shall answer to the chime of another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal incense to heaven."—HOSEA BALLOU.
WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR!
"I will tell you what is terrible, and ten thousand times more terrible than war—an ungodly Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never sure of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her laws. Many a man has his conception of War as a scarred woman and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares not the woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Recently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the unasked or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the terrible, preventable suffering, the mars or preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.
HOW MUCH LONGER MUST THE
CAUSES OF THIS STARTLING
ARRAY OF PREVENTIBLE DEATHS
CONTINUE UNCHECKED!
FOR the MEANS of PREVENTION and for preserving Health, by natural means, see a large Illustrated Sheet, wrapped with each bottle of
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
HOW to PREVENT DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH
HOW to RENEW LIFE.
WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK and HOUSEHOLD in the world ought to contain—
A BOTTLE of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
Without such a simple precaution the jeopardy of life is immensely increased.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
THE NURSERY.
BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.
SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a sound constitution, and a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and energy, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.
JUDICIOUS DIET.
AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of bile hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin, like other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,
COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but now as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Cooling fevers, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.
In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its tendency to assist in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it contains a beneficial quantity of acid at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.
STIMULANTS and intelligent amount of exercise frequently decrease the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver, a world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT."—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878.
ANY EMERGENCY.
IF ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.
"SUCCESS IS LIFE."—A new invention is brought before the public and common sense success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, endeavour an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—Adapt. CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have be imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S patent.
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:—TREACHER & Co
N. B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

J. & P. COAT'S SEWING COTTON

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, AWARD OF GOLD MEDAL,
For superior strength and excellent quality.
To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON, IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.
EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS
Unsurpassed in Quality

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.
NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES MANUFACTURED BY
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance, 8 plates, 10 holes jewelled, finest quality .....Rs. 375
Ditto Gold, semi-hunting ditto 350
Ditto do. crystal-faced ..... 325 and 350
Ditto do. second quality 280
Gold Watches, not keyless, ... from 150 to 250
A fine stock of gold clock watches, chronographs, centre seconds, repeaters and perpetual calendar watches from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,800.

WATCHES FOR LADIES.

Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, in plain, engine turned, or richly engraved cases .....Rs. 185 to 360
Gold crystal-faced Keyless Lever Watches, with compensation balance..... from 180 to 230
Gold Watches, cheaper description, [not keyless,] open faced, ½ hunting and hunting..... „ 60 to 120
Ladies Watches, set with diamonds, enamelled, or richly chased cases, suitable for presents... „ 100 to 800

SHIKAR WATCHES.

We make a really good nickel watch in aluminium case at Rs. 25, ditto superior quality Rs. 35 and Rs. 40. The high qualities have a patent lever escapement and are extra jewelled and we can recommend them with every confidence to those of our patrons requiring a thoroughly serviceable watch for rough usage. We guarantee the above watches to last for 15 years.

INTIMATION.

We have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises gold chains and jewellery of pure Indian gold, by skilful European workmen, therefore giving the fine drain of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this description of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
4, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
TRAVELLING AGENT:—MR. F. J. BRANDON.

CLEARANCE SALE PREVIOUS TO STOCK-TAKING.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
MUSICAL BOXES.
PICTURES.
SEWING MACHINES.
ALBUMS.
DESKS.
WORK BOXES.
BINOCULARS.
GAMES.
&c., &c., &c.

Twenty-five per Cent. off marked prices.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LIST OF PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

BLACK Superfine Dress Coat, Silk Lined all through.. 50 to 60
BLACK Superfine Dress Suit Coat, Silk Lined all through..... 70 to 80
BLACK Superfine Frock Suit Coat, Silk Lined all through... 50 to 60
BLACK superfine Frock Suit Coat, Silk Lined all through..... 70 to 80
BLUE Superfine Frock Coat, Silk Lined all through..... 45 to 50
UNIVERSITY Coat, Superfine Black Cloth, Lined Italian Cloth ..... 30 to 35
UNIVERSITY Coat, Vest and Trouser Superfine Black Cloth coat Lined with Italian Cloth ..... 55 to 60
UNIVERSITY Coat, best Black Venetian, Lined Italian Cloth 35
UNIVERSITY Coat, best Blue Venetian, Lined Italian Cloth 35
UNIVERSITY Coat, best Steel Grey Venetian, Lined Italian Cloth 35
UNIVE SITY Coat, Vest and Trouser of light Grey, Dark Grey, Brown, Dark Brown, Drab, and Steel Grey Coating, per suit, expressly manufactured for warm climates ..... 38 to 45
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser of fine Grey, Light Grey, Steel Grey, Brown, Dark Brown, and Drab guaranteed to give excellent wear and will be found really cooler than Drill. The suit 30
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser in English Tweeds, Scotch Tweeds, Home Spun Cheviots, Angolas, a large stock to select from and are guaranteed to be thoroughly shrunk. The Suit ..... 25 to 30
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser, Blue Serge, guaranteed fast colour 25
CAMBRIDGE Coat and Trouser, Yachting Serge, guaranteed fast colour 25
TROUSER, English and Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, Home Spuns, Cheviots, Whipcords, &c., in all the latest and most fashionable designs ..... 10 to 14
BREECHES, Bedford-Cord in Brown Drab Light and Dark Drab ..... 18 to 20
BREECHES, Whip Cord Slate, Brown Drab Light and Dark Slates ..... 16 to 18
SHIKAR Suits, Coat and Trouser in all the prevailing colours, and warranted to turn Spun Grass. The Suit ..... 10 to 15
COAT and Trouser, White Linen Drill ..... 12 to 14
WHITE English Drill Coat and Trouser, best quality.. 19
WHITE American Drill Coat and Trouser will give entire satisfaction ..... 7 to 8
STRIPED and Coloured Drills, Coat and Trouser..... 10 to 12
WHITE Cricketing Flannel Coat and Trouser 25
WHITE, very fine Serge, just the thing for the Hot Weather. The Coat and Trouser 25

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A new assortment of best Wove Flannel and Silk and Wool Flannel. The Silk and Wool Fabric is specially adapted for the Hot Weather.
WOVE Flannel Shirts .....each 7
SILK and Wool Flannel Shirts..... „ 8

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
We have received our new stock and offer for inspection a really choice assortment. Shirts with Collars attached, per half dozen ..... 21 to 27
CAMBRIC per half dozen 24

WHITE SHIRTS.
LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, per half dozen 18
WITH Linen Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, per half dozen. 24

SLEEPING SUITS.
BEST Wove Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk..... 12 to 14
BEST Silk and Wool Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk..... 14 to 16
ZEPHYR Cloth Flannel, thoroughly Shrunk ..... 5 to 4
JUST OPENED.—A new supply of Gents' Under vests, the Quality of which cannot be surpriced at the price per half dozen from ..... 8 to 24

GENTS' SOCKS.
BROWN COTTON, white Cotton Thread, fine striped and plain Morino, fine Saxony Merino Striped and Plain, from ..... per doz 8 to 15
KNICKERBOCKER Half Hose, a good sock ..per doz 12 to 18
KNICKERBOCKER Stockings, First class quality, per pair..... 3-8

HATS. HATS. HATS.
Arrived by last Mail and just opened out,
CHRISTY and SONS' last Black Dress Hats, latest shapes .....each 12
CHRISTY and SONS' best Black Shell Hats, latest shapes .....each 6
CHRISTY and SONS' Black Fancy Hats, extra quality, and latest shapes .....each 7
CHRISTY and SONS' Drab Fancy Hats, extra quality, and latest shapes .....each 7
CHRISTY and SONS' Tweed Hats ..... 3 to 6
HAWKES' Regulation Helmet ..... each 25
HAWKES' Regulation Helmet, with Gilt Spike and Chain complete..... 27
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, the best Quality and Shape..... 4
ELLWOOD'S Hunting Hats, covered white canvas, each 12
ELLWOOD'S Hunting Hats, covered Brown canvas, each 72

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Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c, are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

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Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Mahratee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.
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Now Catalogues and Illustrations of all kinds of Lamp will be promptly sent on application.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 17 and 18, Rampart Row, Fort, on MONDAY, the 5th April, 1880, at 4 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 29th February 1880.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to appoint a Director in place of Madhowjee Dhurrumsey, deceased.
3. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Directors,
J. GORDON,
Bombay, 25th March 1880. Secretary.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*
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THE following Gentlemen have formed themselves into a Committee to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS in AID of the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of the Captain and Chief and Second Engineers of S. S. VINGORLA, who so gallantly remained at their posts till the last moment and went down in the ship:—
The Honble L. H. Bayley.
Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, C. S. I.
The Honble Mr. Mowat.
F. D. Parker, Esq.
C. Grondona, Esq.
J. N. Graham, Esq.
Captain H. Mocand.
A. Johnst ne, Esq.
C. H. Hillcoat, Esq.
Captain J. L. Dixon.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.
C. Macdonald, Esq.
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J. L. Mackay, Esq.
H. Curwen, Esq.
G. M. men, Esq.
G. E. Ormiston, Esq.
Grattan Geary, Esq.
Rev. D. Macherson.
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq.
C. H. H. Forbes, Esq.
The Committee will also receive and administer any sums that may be subscribed for the relief of the unfortunate friends of the sixty native passengers who were drowned in the disaster.
Subscriptions should be sent to the undersigned, and it is requested that subscribers will be so good as to state whether their subscriptions are for the *European Widow Relief Fund*, or the *Native Sufferers Relief Fund.*